

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: LAFAYETTE RESIDENCE PARK

Other names/site number: LAFAYETTE VDHR File Number 122-0826

2. Location


Street & Number: Roughly bounded by Tidewater Drive, Dupont Circle, Fontainebleau Crescent, La Salle Avenue, Orleans Circle, Luxembourg Avenue, and the Lafayette River ☐ Not for Publication

City or town: Norfolk ☐ Vicinity

State: Virginia Code: VA County: Norfolk Code: 710 Zip Code: 23509

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. ([] See continuation sheet for additional comments.)


Signature of certifying official/Title

12/9/98
Date

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ([] See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

☐ entered in the National Register.

() see continuation sheet

☐ determined eligible for the National Register

() see continuation sheet

☐ determined not eligible for the National Register

☐ removed from the National Register

☐ other. (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

LAFAYETTE RESIDENCE PARK**Name of Property****NORFOLK, VA****County and State****5. Classification**

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	No. Resources within Property		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private	<input type="checkbox"/> Building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing	
<input type="checkbox"/> Public-Local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District	284	79	Buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> Public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> Site	0	0	Sites
<input type="checkbox"/> Public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> Structure	0	0	Structure
	<input type="checkbox"/> Object	0	0	Objects
		284	79	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
N/ANumber of contributing
Resources previously
listed in the National
Register 1**6. Function or Use**Historic Functions (enter categories
from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwellings

DOMESTIC/Multiple Dwellings

RELIGION/Religious Facility

EDUCATION/School

Current Functions (enter
categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwellings

DOMESTIC/Multiple Dwellings

RELIGION/Religious Facility

EDUCATION/School

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

MID-19TH CENTURY/Gothic Revival

LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne

LATE VICTORIAN/Shingle Style

LATE 19th & 20th CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival

LATE 19th & 20th CENTURY REVIVALS/Classical Revival

LATE 19th & 20th CENTURY REVIVALS/Tudor Revival

LATE 19th & 20th CENTURY REVIVALS/Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival

LATE 19th & 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Bungalow/Craftsman

MODERN MOVEMENT/Moderne

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation: MASONRY: Brick/Concrete/Stone

walls: Wood: Weatherboard; Metal: Aluminum; Asbestos; Masonry: Concrete/Brick; Synthetic: Vinyl

roof: Asphalt; Asbestos; Slate; Terra Cotta; Synthetics: Fiberglass

other:

Narrative Description

Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets

☒ See continuation sheet

LAFAYETTE RESIDENCE PARK

Name of Property

NORFOLK, VA

County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark x in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark x in all the boxes that apply.)

☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

☐ **B** removed from its original location.

☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.

☐ **D** a cemetery.

☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

☐ **F** a commemorative property.

☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNITY PLANNING
& DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

1902-1948

Significant Dates

1902

1908

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Benjamin F. Mitchell

Vance Hebard

C.F. Petree

Philip B. Moser

William T. Zepp

[X] See continuation sheet

LAFAYETTE RESIDENCE PARK

NORFOLK, VA

Name of Property

County and State

9. Major Bibliographic References

☐ See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67)

☐ previously listed in the NR

☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register

☐ designated a National Historic Landmark

☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of add. data:

☒ State SHPO office

☐ Other State agency

☐ Federal agency

☒ Local government

☐ University

☐ Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 112 acres

UTM References

1 11 8 1 13 8 6 5 2 0 14 0 8 1 5 2 8
Zone Easting Northing

3 11 8 1 13 8 6 9 8 8 14 0 8 2 0 0 0
Zone Easting Northing

2 11 8 1 13 8 6 7 4 5 14 0 8 1 9 6 5
Zone Easting Northing

4 11 8 1 13 8 7 2 0 2 14 0 8 2 0 4 5
Zone Easting Northing

☒ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

☒ See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

☒ See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

Name/title Laura V. Trieschmann and Kathryn A. Gettings, Architectural Historians

Organization Traceries Date September 1998

Street & Number 5420 Western Avenue Telephone (301) 656-5283

City or Town Chevy Chase State Maryland Zip code 20815

LAFAYETTE RESIDENCE PARK

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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name See attached list of property owners

street & number telephone

city or town state zip code

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of the Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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LAFAYETTE RESIDENCE PARK, NORFOLK, VA

Section number 7 Page 1

General Architectural Characteristics

Developed during the first quarter of the twentieth century, Lafayette Residence Park emerged as a suburban community north of the growing downtown area of Norfolk. Catering to upper class patrons, the neighborhood developed with grand single-family dwellings, exhibiting revival and American movement-era styles and forms. The tract was landscaped with numerous parks and an intricate system of curvilinear roads complimented the expansive housing lots. Hindered by the lack of service amenities and few residents desiring to live outside of the city center, Lafayette's initial progress was slowed to constitute roughly eleven dwellings in the years 1902-1908. Construction was accelerated, however, as the First World War generated housing needs, and the Lafayette Development Company altered their original plat in 1908 to allow for smaller housing lots. This created a second phase of development, spurred by the influx of middle-class professional residents.

Today, Lafayette Residence Park is defined by a variety of architectural styles and building types ranging from early twentieth century high-style architecture to mid-twentieth century dwellings and apartment buildings exhibiting vernacular interpretations of the elaborate styles erected decades earlier. The area making up the Lafayette Residence Park neighborhood consists of approximately 284 historic properties, the majority of which are domestic resources.

Lafayette Residence Park (1902-1909)

Prior to the turn of the twentieth century, the far northern region of the city of Norfolk was characterized by their distinctly rural and marshy nature. Early building surveys and maps of the city show the area north of the Lafayette River sparsely developed, with random improvements located within large, open tracts of farmland. During the latter decades of the nineteenth century, when the city began to grow northward, the few farmhouses were demolished, the land tracts surveyed, and suburban plats created. Conceived as a high-class residential suburb, Lafayette Residence Park was sited farther north than the suburban neighborhoods of the late nineteenth and very early twentieth centuries. Research has shown that the property platted in 1902 as Lafayette contained only a single farmhouse and various associated outbuildings. Once

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development began, however, the resources were razed in favor of grander, more fashionable single-family suburban dwellings.

The new subdivision, platted in September 1902, was composed of intersecting curvilinear streets that took advantage of the irregular shoreline of the Lafayette River. The design was described as "French" in method, utilizing curved and gently winding streets. The curvilinear avenues created opportunities for small parks where their awkward intersections resulted in spaces that proved inappropriate for housing lots. The developers made a point of retaining the existing trees, in order to "relieve the monotony" of the flat landscape, and preserve the natural beauty of the surroundings.¹ The focal point of the neighborhood was the ellipse formed by Orleans and Dupont circles on the southern end of the neighborhood. Bisected by the streetcar line that ran along what would become Lafayette Boulevard, the neighborhood was improved by tree-lined streets, sidewalks, and several pockets of parks. Two stone entrance gates were shown at either end of Lafayette Boulevard at the 26th Street Bridge and at Cottage Toll Road (the gates are no longer extant). Construction was focussed on the western side of Lafayette Boulevard, especially along the pricier waterfront lots.

While Lafayette Residence Park appeared on 1906 city maps as fully laid out with a complete set of streets, an Army Corps of Engineers survey conducted in 1907 indicates that only a fraction of the planned streets had actually been laid, and only eight houses had been erected by that time.² To aid in the progress of development, the Lafayette Residence Park Company filed a revised plat for the suburb of Lafayette Residence Park in 1908.³ In an effort to attract a larger clientele, the company created a greater number of smaller residential lots through the division of larger tracts. The most dramatic change occurred in the lots east of Lafayette Boulevard and north of Dupont Circle. In this area, the company reduced lot sizes from between sixty and 120 feet in width to between twenty-three and thirty feet. Corresponding with this narrowing of the lots, a clause was added to the deed covenants requiring that a single residence occupy a minimum of two lots in the area east of Lafayette Boulevard.⁴ Other alterations include the addition of Royale

¹ "Beautiful Lafayette Residence Park," Special Feature, *Virginian-Pilot*, June 9, 1912.

² U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, *Vicinity of Norfolk, Virginia*, 1907.

³ Norfolk County Map Book 6, pp. 26-27 (Housed at Chesapeake Court House, Great Bridge, Virginia).

⁴ Norfolk County Deed Book 508, Folio 283-285 (January 13, 1922), (Housed at Chesapeake Court House, Great

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Park and Terrace at the center of Orleans Circle and the addition of Luxembourg Gardens between Versailles Avenue and Avenue De Grasse. Additional streets laid during this period included Vendome Terrace and Place, St. Louis, Moultrie, Bourbon, and Bellevue avenues, Maury Crescent, and Norman Arch.

Between 1902 and 1908, ten dwellings and one school building were erected in Lafayette Residence Park. Of those, five exhibited the Queen Anne style of architecture, while the remaining six illustrated the detailing of the Colonial Revival style. Despite being constructed in the early part of the twentieth century, the buildings displayed the high-style ornamentation and structural form fashionable in the latter part of the nineteenth century. The majority of the houses were constructed on brick foundations with wood frame structural systems clad with shingles or weatherboard. The roofs, presently sheathed in a variety of materials, historically consisted of numerous, intricate pitches that spurred from the main hip or gable. The forms of the dwellings were typically accentuated by corner towers, porches, and bay windows, overwhelmed by scrolled brackets, balustrades, and patterned shingles.

Excellent examples of the early architectural styles and form are reflected in the dwellings at 107 Dupont Circle (122-0826-0227), 140 Orleans Circle (122-0826-0035), and 3123 Avenue Luxembourg (122-0826-0075). The two-and-a-half-story wood frame building at 107 Dupont Circle was constructed in 1906 with Colonial Revival style detailing. Measuring five bays wide, the dwelling is finished with a one-story wrap-around porch, dominate hipped roof with dormers, and balustraded widow's walk.

The dwelling 140 Orleans Circle illustrates a common building form constructed numerous times throughout the neighborhood during the first two decades of the twentieth century. Queen Anne in form and detailing, the two-and-a-half-story building is constructed of wood frame with a one-story wrap-around porch. The main block is augmented by canted bays on the façade and side elevations, thus presenting the intricate pitches of hipped and gable roofs. This domestic building form appears to be prevalent in the Tidewater region of Virginia, particularly along port communities, which transported building materials, plans, and applied ornamentation by boat from Baltimore, Maryland.

Bridge, Virginia).

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As documented by historic maps, the dwelling commonly known as Talley at 3123 Avenue Luxembourg was constructed between 1902 and 1906, as documented by historic maps.⁵ Reserved in scale, the wood frame building is one and a half stories in height. The expansive interior and the wrap-around porch are housed beneath a massive hipped roof, pierced by projecting pediments, dormers, and sleeping porches. The ornamentation of the dwelling plays homage to both the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles of architecture with the multi-paned upper sashes, corbelled chimney caps, Tuscan columns, and exposed rafter ends that are detailed to appear as brackets.

With the exception of the Lafayette Grammar School, the dwelling at 3123 Saint Louis Avenue (122-0826-0102) is the oldest masonry building in the neighborhood. Constructed between 1908 and 1910, the two-story building is built of bricks laid in seven-course American bond. Interestingly, the building has an urban form, measuring three bays wide and four bays deep. The expansive hipped roof and front porch augment the narrow form.

The only non-residential building erected in the community during this period, the Lafayette Grammar School at 3115 Tidewater Drive (122-0826-0279) was constructed in circa 1905 as one of the major architectural focal points for the newly platted neighborhood. The high-style Colonial Revival building, designed by Norfolk architect Vance Hebard, stands two stories in height covered by a weighty hipped roof edged with modillions. Constructed of brick laid in five-course American bond, the school is six bays wide and features an imposing central entry framed by a pedimented portico. The finely detailed windows are influenced by the contemporary Queen Anne style with multi-pane upper sashes, semi-circular arches, and molded lintels. Eventually renovated to serve as residential housing, the school building was expanded in 1915 to accommodate the growing population settling in Lafayette Residence Park.

Subsequent Development in Lafayette Residence Park (1910-1930)

Construction in Lafayette Residence Park picked up in the second decade of the twentieth century. Between 1910 and 1915, sixty-six buildings were erected compared to a total of eleven

⁵ The property is often erroneously provided with a late nineteenth century date of construction. The name Talley has also been given to the dwelling at 3111 Avenue Luxembourg (122-0826-0074).

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constructed during the first years of development between 1902 and 1908. The pace of development in Lafayette was greatly effected by the influx of workers to the port community on the eve of the First World War; consequently, thirty-four houses went up during the years leading up to America's entry into the war in Europe. With the creation of smaller lots available to middle-class residents, modest dwellings were being erected throughout Lafayette. Respecting the architectural heritage of the planned community, the Colonial Revival style was very prominent during the years between 1910 and 1917. Yet, by the time residential development began to take off around 1915, house sizes and stylistic features had begun to change with the construction of a significant numbers of smaller, less ornamented houses in the neighborhood. In fact, between 1918 and 1922, the largest number of dwellings to be erected during any five-year period occurred with the construction of ninety-three modest single-family dwellings, five multiple-family dwellings, and two churches.

The intricate form and detailing of the bungalow was first introduced to Lafayette in 1910, having its greatest advent in 1922. During this later period, the one- to one-and-a-half story bungalow, which earlier had mimicked the architectural ornament of the late Victorian period, began to display the fashionable Craftsman style. Less than half of the ninety-eight dwellings, both single- and multiple-family, erected between 1918 and 1922 were styled in the traditional element associated with the Colonial Revival, although they were more sparsely ornamented. Scattered illustrations of the Dutch Colonial and Shingle styles also filled the smaller lots between the more imposing Colonial Revival and Queen Anne style residences erected prior to this period. Several twin dwellings and apartment buildings were erected in Lafayette during the 1920s as housing needs increased. Smaller in scale than traditionally seen, these buildings were designed to integrate with the surrounding single-family residences and architecturally conformed to the stylistic trends of the period.⁶

Examples of buildings erected during this subsequent phase of development include 1708 Saint Dennis Avenue (122-0826-0284), 1319 Lafayette Boulevard (122-0826-0123), 1621 Bellevue Avenue (122-0826-0310), and 1820 LaSalle Avenue (122-0826-0192).

⁶ Sanborn Map Company, *Sanborn Insurance Map: Norfolk, Virginia* (Sanborn Map Company, 1928), Vol. 3, Plate 387.

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The modest dwelling at 1708 Saint Dennis Avenue was constructed in the period between 1910 and 1920. Illustrating the fashionable architectural trends of the day, the one-and-a-half-story building is detailed in the Craftsman style. The residence is larger in scale than traditionally seen with the bungalow form, yet, the wrap-around porch, bay windows, shed dormers, and exposed rafter ends at the base of the hipped roof all lend themselves to that form. Stylistically, the Palladian window in the second story of the projecting bay appears out of place, attempting to conform with the surrounding Colonial Revival style dwellings.

The two-and-a-half-story wood frame dwelling at 1319 Lafayette Boulevard, also erected between 1910 and 1920, reflects the twentieth century interpretation of the Colonial Revival. Larger in form than its contemporaries, the building is four bays width with a full-wide front porch. The reserved architectural detailing is illustrated in the Tuscan supports, turned balustrade, and massive dormer with three window openings.

Following the form traditionally associated with the bungalow is the dwelling at 1621 Bellevue Avenue, erected in 1927. The building has the classic features, including the front porch supported by tapered Tuscan columns, paired window openings, overhanging eaves with brackets, and a jerkin-head hipped roof.

An excellent example of the multiple-family housing constructed in Lafayette in the 1920s is the building at 1820 LaSalle Avenue, built in 1928. The form, common throughout the neighborhood, is square with slightly projecting bays capped with enclosed pediments. The façade is clearly marked by the two-story porches flanking the main entry opening. The porches provide the stylistic influences with tapered Tuscan columns on brick piers, square balusters, and enclosed pediments. The main entry is covered by a massive overhanging pediment that mimics the enclosed pediments on the porches.

The stability of the community by the 1920s was further evidenced by the construction of two churches, the Church of the Epiphany (122-0826-0019) in 1920 and the First United Methodist Church (122-0826-0069) in 1922. The construction of two church buildings presented the Lafayette neighborhood with architectural styles not previously displayed. The Church of the Epiphany was Moderne by design, having been conceived by Norfolk architect Benjamin F.

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Mitchell. The Flemish bond brick Methodist Church in contrast drew from the nineteenth century Gothic Revival, an architectural style more commonly utilized in church design.

Although Lafayette Residence Park was well settled by 1926, only a few of the existing streets had been paved. These included Lafayette Boulevard, Norway Place, portions of St. Denis Avenue, Lorraine and Racine streets, and Tidewater Drive. At this time, the Ocean View Main Line and the Fairmont Park Line operated on the streetcar tracks running through the community along Lafayette Boulevard.⁷ By 1928, however, Lafayette Residence Park was ninety to ninety-five percent improved and the planned roadways laid.

Development After 1930

After 1930, Lafayette Residence Park experienced a lull in residential construction with just twenty-seven dwellings erected prior to 1947. The fashion of architectural styles during this period introduced, although minimally, the Tudor Revival and Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival. Of the twenty-three single-family dwellings and four multiple-family dwellings constructed, the majority had been designed in the Colonial Revival or Bungalow/Craftsman styles.

Examples include the dwellings at 1301 Lafayette Boulevard (122-0826-0119), 1800 St. Dennis Avenue (122-0826-0287), 1745 LaSalle Avenue (122-0826-0185), and 3126 Racine Avenue (122-0826-0362). Each of these dwellings, constructed between 1930 and 1947, are predominately stripped of applied stylistic detailing. The buildings at 1800 St. Dennis Avenue and 1745 LaSalle Avenue are bungalows in form, yet lack the common ornament. The two-story brick dwelling at 1301 Lafayette Boulevard and the one-and-a-half-story wood frame dwelling at 3126 Racine Avenue are vernacular interpretations of the Colonial Revival style.

The seventy-seven residential buildings constructed in Lafayette Residence Park after 1948 were built on the unimproved lots laid out in the revised plat of 1908. Consequently, there was no

⁷ Wagner Company, *Wagner's Complete Map of Norfolk, Portsmouth and Environs*, Cincinnati, OH: The A.C. Wagner Company, ca.1926.

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subdivision of existing lots, and the scenic vistas with pockets of landscaped parks remained consistent with the original design intentions of the land developer. Similarly, the neighborhood had not been flawed by the introduction of commercial or industrial properties despite the subsequent development of Lafayette Boulevard. Architecturally, the post-1948 buildings were stylistically sensitive to their neighbors, typically drawing from the Colonial Revival style.

The historic sense of community, gleaned both from the residents and the architecture, was threatened by economic decline and the encroachment of the Norfolk City limits. Widespread alterations occurred on the interior of many of the dwellings with a subdivision of single-family homes into apartment housing. Nevertheless, many of the area's architectural landmarks survived intact on the exterior and despite deterioration continue to characterize the physical nature of the area. Today, renewed interest in the community has spurred renovation and rehabilitation of the extant buildings, often resulting in the restoration of the single-family dwelling and a historic sense of community.

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Address	Date	Architectural Description	Status
1508 Avenue De Grasse	1940	2.0 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, wood frame dwelling	Contributing
1510 Avenue De Grasse	1910	1.5 story Colonial Revival style gambrel roof, aluminum sided frame dwelling	Contributing
1511 Avenue De Grasse	1922	2.5 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, asbestos sided frame dwelling	Contributing
1514 Avenue De Grasse	1951	1.5 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, wood frame dwelling	Non-Contributing
1517 Avenue De Grasse	1910	1.5 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, asbestos sided frame dwelling	Contributing
1518 Avenue De Grasse	1922	1.5 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling	Contributing
1521 Avenue De Grasse	1922	2.5 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling	Contributing
1522 Avenue De Grasse	1921	1.5 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, stucco sided frame dwelling	Contributing
1525 Avenue De Grasse	1923	2.5 story Bungalow/Craftsman style hipped roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling	Contributing
1526 Avenue De Grasse	1917	1.5 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, wood frame dwelling	Contributing
1529 Avenue De Grasse	1917	2.5 story Bungalow/Craftsman style hipped roof, plastic sided frame dwelling	Contributing
1530 Avenue De Grasse	1910	2.0 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gambrel roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling	Contributing
1531 Avenue De Grasse	1917	1.5 story Queen Anne style gable roof, asbestos sided frame dwelling	Contributing
1534 Avenue De Grasse	1913	2.0 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling	Contributing
1535 Avenue De Grasse	1910-20	2.5 story Queen Anne style hipped roof, wood frame dwelling	Contributing
1540 Avenue De Grasse	1954	1.5 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, wood frame dwelling	Non-Contributing

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3021 Avenue De Grasse	1985	2.0 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, wood frame multiple dwelling	Non-Contributing
1608-1610 Bellevue Avenue	1922	2.5 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, aluminum sided frame multiple dwelling	Contributing
1611 Bellevue Avenue	1909	2.0 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, wood frame single dwelling	Contributing
1618 Bellevue Avenue	1976	2.0 story Other style gable roof, wood frame multiple dwelling	Non-Contributing
1620-1624 Bellevue Avenue	1909	2.5 story Queen Anne style hipped roof, asbestos sided frame multiple dwelling	Contributing
1621 Bellevue Avenue	1927	1.5 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling	Contributing
1702 Bellevue Avenue	1912	2.5 story Bungalow/Craftsman style hipped roof, vinyl sided frame multiple dwelling	Contributing
1703 Bellevue Avenue	1910-20	2.5 story Queen Anne style hipped roof, aluminum sided frame dwelling	Contributing
1708 Bellevue Avenue	1925	1.5 story Bungalow/Craftsman style hipped roof, aluminum sided frame dwelling	Contributing
1709 Bellevue Avenue	1922	2.0 story Bungalow/Craftsman style hipped roof, aluminum sided frame multiple dwelling	Contributing
1714 Bellevue Avenue	1925	2.0 story Bungalow/Craftsman style hipped roof, wood frame multiple dwelling	Contributing
1715 Bellevue Avenue	1950	1.5 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling	Non-Contributing
1717 Bellevue Avenue (3031 Racine Avenue)	1962	1.0 story Other style hipped roof, wood frame multiple dwelling	Non-Contributing
1718 Bellevue Avenue	1917	2.0 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, wood frame dwelling	Contributing

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1800 Bellevue Avenue	1917	2.0 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, wood frame dwelling	Contributing
1801 Bellevue Avenue	1988	2.0 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling	Non-Contributing
1803 Bellevue Avenue	1988	2.0 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling	Non-Contributing
1807 Bellevue Avenue	1941	1.5 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, aluminum sided frame dwelling	Contributing
1808 Bellevue Avenue	1922	2.0 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling	Contributing
1812 Bellevue Avenue	1922	2.0 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling	Contributing
1815 Bellevue Avenue	1915	2.5 story Bungalow/Craftsman style hipped roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling	Contributing
1818 Bellevue Avenue	1915	2.0 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling	Contributing
1819 Bellevue Avenue	1950	1.5 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, wood frame dwelling	Non-Contributing
1823 Bellevue Avenue	1927	1.5 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling	Contributing
1608 Bourbon Avenue	1952	1.0 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, asbestos sided frame dwelling	Non-Contributing
1612 Bourbon Avenue	1961	1.0 story Other style gable roof, wood frame dwelling	Non-Contributing
1616 Bourbon Avenue	1966	1.0 story Other style hipped roof, wood frame dwelling	Non-Contributing
1628 Bourbon Avenue	1974	1.0 story Other style hipped roof, wood frame multiple dwelling	Non-Contributing

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1700 Bourbon Avenue	1973	1.0 story Other style hipped roof, wood frame multiple dwelling	Non-Contributing
1704 Bourbon Avenue	1973	1.0 story Other style hipped roof, wood frame multiple dwelling	Non-Contributing
1708 Bourbon Avenue	1983	1.0 story Other style gable roof, wood frame multiple dwelling	Non-Contributing
1712 Bourbon Avenue	1984	1.0 story Other style gable roof, wood frame dwelling	Non-Contributing
1715 Bourbon Avenue	1979	2.0 story Other style gable roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling	Non-Contributing
1800 Bourbon Avenue	1961	1.0 story Other style gable roof, wood frame dwelling	Non-Contributing
1801 Bourbon Avenue	1979	2.0 story Other style gable roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling	Non-Contributing
1806 Bourbon Avenue	1947	1.0 story Other style gable roof, stucco sided frame building	Contributing
1807 Bourbon Avenue	1979	1.0 story Other style gable roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling	Non-Contributing
1810 Bourbon Avenue	1917	2.0 story Bungalow/Craftsman style hipped roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling, 1-story 2-bay porch	Contributing
1813 Bourbon Avenue	1979	1.0 story Other style gable roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling	Non-Contributing
1818 Bourbon Avenue	1925	2.0 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling, 1-story 2-bay porch	Contributing
1819 Bourbon Avenue	1978	2.0 story Other style gable roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling	Non-Contributing
1825 Bourbon Avenue	1979	1.0 story Other style gable roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling	Non-Contributing

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107	Dupont Circle	1906	2.5 story Colonial Revival style gable & hipped roof, wood frame dwelling, 1-story 4-bay porch	Contributing
114	Dupont Circle	1982	1.0 story Other style gable roof, brick dwelling	Non-Contributing
115	Dupont Circle	1930	1.5 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, wood frame dwelling	Contributing
120	Dupont Circle	1920	1.5 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, wood frame dwelling	Contributing
121	Dupont Circle	1939	2.0 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, wood frame dwelling	Contributing
126	Dupont Circle	1922	2.5 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling, portico	Contributing
130	Dupont Circle	1948	2.0 story Other style hipped roof, wood frame dwelling	Non-Contributing
132	Dupont Circle	1956	1.0 story Other style hipped roof, wood frame dwelling	Non-Contributing
134-136	Dupont Circle	1955	1.0 story Other style hipped roof, wood frame multiple dwelling	Non-Contributing
135	Dupont Circle	1948	1.5 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, wood frame dwelling, 1-story 1-bay porch	Non-Contributing
138	Dupont Circle	1951	2.0 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, wood frame dwelling	Non-Contributing
151	Dupont Circle	1974	1.0 story No Style Listed gable roof, wood frame dwelling	Non-Contributing
156	Dupont Circle	1911	1.5 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, wood frame dwelling	Contributing
160	Dupont Circle	1925	2.0 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling, 1-story 4-bay porch	Contributing
179	Dupont Circle	1920	2.0 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, wood frame dwelling	Contributing

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187 Dupont Circle	1910-20	2.5 story Queen Anne style hipped roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling, 1-story 2-bay porch	Contributing
191 Dupont Circle	1980	1.0 story Other style gable roof, wood frame multiple dwelling	Non-Contributing
1700 Fontainebleau Crescent	1917	3.0 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling, 1-story 2-bay porch	Contributing
1703 Fontainebleau Crescent	1930	1.0 story Colonial Revival style brick multiple dwelling	Contributing
1704 Fontainebleau Crescent	1927	2.0 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling, 1-story 3-bay porch	Contributing
1705 Fontainebleau Crescent	1939	1.0 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, brick dwelling, 1-story 3-bay porch	Contributing
1711 Fontainebleau Crescent	1918	2.0 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, wood frame dwelling, 1-story 3-bay porch	Contributing
1718 Fontainebleau Crescent	1922	2.0 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, aluminum sided frame dwelling, 1-story 2-bay porch	Contributing
1719 Fontainebleau Crescent	1925	1.0 story Bungalow/Craftsman style hipped roof, aluminum sided frame dwelling, 1-story 1-bay porch	Contributing
1722 Fontainebleau Crescent	1922	2.0 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, asbestos sided frame dwelling, 1-story 2-bay porch	Contributing
1723 Fontainebleau Crescent	1917	1.0 story Bungalow/Craftsman style hipped roof, aluminum sided frame dwelling, 1-story 3-bay porch	Contributing

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1726 Fontainebleau Crescent	1922	2.0 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, wood frame dwelling, 1-story 3-bay porch	Contributing
1727 Fontainebleau Crescent	1917	2.0 story Shingle Style gable roof, wood frame dwelling, 1-story 3-bay porch	Contributing
1733 Fontainebleau Crescent	1919	2.0 story Shingle Style gable roof, wood frame dwelling, 1-story 1-bay porch	Contributing
1737 Fontainebleau Crescent	1914	2.0 story Shingle Style hipped roof, wood frame dwelling, 1-story 2-bay porch	Contributing
1741 Fontainebleau Crescent	1920	2.0 story Shingle Style gable roof, wood frame dwelling, 1-story 2-bay porch	Contributing
1745 Fontainebleau Crescent	1937	1.0 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, asbestos sided wood frame dwelling	Contributing
1751 Fontainebleau Crescent	1974	1.0 story Other style gable roof, brick dwelling	Non-Contributing
1759 Fontainebleau Crescent	1966	1.0 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling	Non-Contributing
1761 Fontainebleau Crescent	1912	2.0 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, wood frame dwelling, 1-story 1-bay porch	Contributing
1768 Fontainebleau Crescent	1922	2.0 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, asbestos sided frame dwelling, 1-story 2-bay porch	Contributing
1301 Lafayette Boulevard	1935	2.0 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, wood frame dwelling, 1-story 1-bay porch	Contributing
1302 Lafayette Boulevard	1922	1.5 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, brick dwelling	Contributing

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1306 Lafayette Boulevard	1922	1.5 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, wood frame dwelling	Contributing
1307 Lafayette Boulevard	1922	2.0 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, wood frame dwelling	Contributing
1310 Lafayette Boulevard	1922	1.5 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling	Contributing
1311 Lafayette Boulevard	1919	2.0 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, asbestos sided frame dwelling, 1-story 3-bay porch	Contributing
1315 Lafayette Boulevard	1918	2.0 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, wood frame dwelling, 1-story 3-bay porch	Contributing
1318 Lafayette Boulevard	1922	2.0 story Bungalow/Craftsman style hipped roof, asbestos sided frame dwelling	Contributing
1319 Lafayette Boulevard	1910-20	2.5 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, asbestos sided frame dwelling, 1-story 3-bay porch	Contributing
1322 Lafayette Boulevard	1940	2.0 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling	Contributing
1323 Lafayette Boulevard	1939	2.0 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, wood frame multiple dwelling, 2-story 4-bay porch	Contributing
1328 Lafayette Boulevard	1937	1.5 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, wood frame dwelling	Non-Contributing
1332 Lafayette Boulevard	1918	1.0 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, wood frame dwelling	Contributing
1401 Lafayette Boulevard	1939	2.0 story Tudor Revival style gable roof, aluminum sided frame dwelling	Contributing
1402 Lafayette Boulevard	1912	2.5 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling	Contributing

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1407 Lafayette Boulevard	1910-20	2.5 story Queen Anne style hipped roof, aluminum sided frame dwelling, 1-story 3-bay porch	Contributing
1408 Lafayette Boulevard	1908-10	2.0 story Queen Anne style hipped roof, asbestos sided frame dwelling	Contributing
1411 Lafayette Boulevard	1920	2.0 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, aluminum sided frame dwelling, 1-story 2-bay porch	Contributing
1414 Lafayette Boulevard	1924	2.5 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling	Contributing
1415 Lafayette Boulevard	1922	2.0 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, asbestos sided frame dwelling, 1-story 2-bay porch	Contributing
1419 Lafayette Boulevard	1920	2.0 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, aluminum sided frame dwelling, 1-story 2-bay porch	Contributing
1420 Lafayette Boulevard	1910-20	2.5 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling	Contributing
1423 Lafayette Boulevard	1937	2.0 story Tudor Revival style gable roof, aluminum sided frame dwelling	Contributing
1426 Lafayette Boulevard	1921	1.5 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, wood frame dwelling	Contributing
1427 Lafayette Boulevard	1923	2.5 story Bungalow/Craftsman style hipped roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling, 1-story 2-bay porch	Contributing
1431 Lafayette Boulevard	1922	1.5 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, concrete dwelling, 1-story 1-bay porch	Contributing
1434 Lafayette Boulevard	1912	1.5 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, wood frame dwelling	Contributing
1435 Lafayette Boulevard	1912	1.5 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, wood frame dwelling, 1-story 1-bay porch	Contributing
1440 Lafayette Boulevard	1920	2.5 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling	Contributing

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1501 Lafayette Boulevard	1912	2.0 story Dutch Colonial style gambrel roof, asbestos sided frame dwelling	Contributing
1502 Lafayette Boulevard	1920	2.5 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
1505 Lafayette Boulevard	1932	2.5 story Bungalow/Craftsman style hipped roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling	Contributing
1509 Lafayette Boulevard	1917	2.0 story Dutch Colonial style gambrel roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling	Contributing
1510 Lafayette Boulevard	1918	2.5 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, asbestos sided frame dwelling	Contributing
1513 Lafayette Boulevard	1927	1.5 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, asbestos sided frame dwelling	Contributing
1516 Lafayette Boulevard	1921	2.5 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
1517 Lafayette Boulevard	1927	1.5 story Bungalow/Craftsman style Jerkinhead roof, wood frame dwelling	Contributing
1521 Lafayette Boulevard	1914	1.0 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, wood frame dwelling	Contributing
1522 Lafayette Boulevard	1933	1.5 story Tudor Revival style gable roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling	Contributing
1523 Lafayette Boulevard	1914	2.5 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, wood frame dwelling	Contributing
1530 Lafayette Boulevard	1920	1.0 story Moderne style flat and gable roof, concrete church	Contributing
1603 Lafayette Boulevard	1914	2.5 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
1604 Lafayette Boulevard	1917	3.0 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, wood frame dwelling, 1-story 3-bay porch	Contributing
1607 Lafayette Boulevard	1922	1.5 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling	Contributing
1611 Lafayette Boulevard	1922	1.5 story Bungalow/Craftsman style hipped roof, aluminum sided frame dwelling	Contributing

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1615 Lafayette Boulevard	1923	2.5 story Bungalow/Craftsman style hipped roof, aluminum sided frame multiple dwelling	Contributing
1619 Lafayette Boulevard	1923	2.0 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, wood frame multiple dwelling	Contributing
1621-1623 Lafayette Boulevard	1925	2.0 story Bungalow/Craftsman style hipped roof, wood frame multiple dwelling	Contributing
1625 Lafayette Boulevard	1909	2.5 story Queen Anne style gable roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling	Contributing
1629 Lafayette Boulevard	1921	2.5 story Bungalow/Craftsman style hipped roof, aluminum sided frame dwelling	Contributing
1637 Lafayette Boulevard	1922	1.5 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
1643 Lafayette Boulevard	1986	1.0 story Other style hipped roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling	Non-Contributing
1649 Lafayette Boulevard	1917	2.0 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling	Contributing
1701 Lafayette Boulevard	1979	1.0 story Other style hipped roof, wood frame dwelling	Non-Contributing
1705 Lafayette Boulevard	1917	2.0 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling	Non-Contributing
1708 Lafayette Boulevard	1915	1.0 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, wood frame dwelling, 1-story 2-bay porch	Contributing
1711 Lafayette Boulevard	1910-20	2.5 story Queen Anne style gable roof, wood frame dwelling	Contributing
1712 Lafayette Boulevard	1917	2.5 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, aluminum sided frame dwelling, 1-story 2-bay porch	Contributing
1715 Lafayette Boulevard	1912	2.5 story Queen Anne style hipped roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling	Contributing

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1718 Lafayette Boulevard	1946	1.5 story Other style gable roof, aluminum sided frame dwelling, 1-story 2-bay porch	Contributing
1721 Lafayette Boulevard	1917	1.5 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling	Contributing
1722 Lafayette Boulevard	1930	2.0 story Bungalow/Craftsman style hipped roof, asbestos sided frame multiple dwelling, 2-story 2-bay porch	Contributing
1726 Lafayette Boulevard	1915	1.5 story Shingle Style gable roof, wood frame dwelling, 1-story 2-bay porch	Contributing
1730 Lafayette Boulevard	1915	2.0 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, aluminum sided frame dwelling, 1-story 2-bay porch	Contributing
1734 Lafayette Boulevard	1916	2.0 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, vinyl sided frame multiple dwelling, wrap-around porch	Contributing
1740 Lafayette Boulevard	1918	1.5 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, aluminum sided frame dwelling, 1-story 3-bay porch	Contributing
1744 Lafayette Boulevard	1917	1.5 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling, wrap-around porch	Contributing
1800 Lafayette Boulevard	1919	2.0 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling, 1-story 1-bay porch	Contributing
1804 Lafayette Boulevard	1964	2.0 story Other style gable roof, wood frame dwelling	Non-Contributing
1814 Lafayette Boulevard	1980	2.0 story Other style gable roof, wood frame multiple dwelling	Non-Contributing
1820 Lafayette Boulevard	1980	2.0 story Other style gable roof, brick multiple dwelling	Non-Contributing

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1821 Lafayette Boulevard	1910-27	1.5 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, brick church	Contributing
1606 LaSalle Avenue	1920	1.0 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, stone dwelling	Contributing
1607 LaSalle Avenue	1950	3.0 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling, 1-story 2-bay porch	Non-Contributing
1610 LaSalle Avenue	1920	2.0 story Bungalow/Craftsman style hipped roof, aluminum sided frame dwelling, 1-story 1-bay porch	Contributing
1611 LaSalle Avenue	1921	2.0 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, aluminum sided frame dwelling	Contributing
1614-1616 LaSalle Avenue	1920	2.0 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, asbestos sided frame multiple dwelling, 2-story 1-bay porch	Contributing
1615 LaSalle Avenue	1917	1.0 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gambrel roof, wood frame dwelling, stoop with overhang	Contributing
1621 LaSalle Avenue	1918	2.0 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, wood frame dwelling, 2-story 2-bay porch	Contributing
1708 LaSalle Avenue	1921	2.0 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, wood frame dwelling, 1-story 3-bay porch	Contributing
1711 LaSalle Avenue	1963	1.0 story Other style hipped roof, wood frame dwelling	Non-Contributing
1712 LaSalle Avenue	1919	2.0 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, wood frame dwelling, 1-story 2-bay porch	Contributing

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1716 LaSalle Avenue	1924	2.0 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, metal frame dwelling, 1-story 1-bay porch	Contributing
1717 LaSalle Avenue	1917	2.0 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, wood frame dwelling, 1-story 3-bay porch	Contributing
1720 LaSalle Avenue	1927	1.0 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling, 1-story 1-bay porch	Contributing
1721 LaSalle Avenue	1922	2.0 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, wood frame dwelling, 1-story 2-bay porch	Contributing
1724 LaSalle Avenue	1980	1.0 story Other style gable roof, wood frame dwelling	Non-Contributing
1725 LaSalle Avenue	1915	1.0 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, 1-story 1-bay porch	Contributing
1729 LaSalle Avenue	1915	1.0 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, 1-story 2-bay porch	Contributing
1732 LaSalle Avenue	1922	2.0 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, brick dwelling, 1-story 3-bay porch	Contributing
1733 LaSalle Avenue	1915	1.0 story Other style gable roof, wood frame dwelling, 1-story 1-bay porch	Contributing
1737 LaSalle Avenue	1915	1.0 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, wood frame dwelling, 1-story 2-bay porch	Contributing
1738 LaSalle Avenue	1915	2.0 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling, 1-story 3-bay porch	Contributing
1742 LaSalle Avenue	1917	2.0 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, wood frame dwelling, 1-story porch	Contributing
1745 LaSalle Avenue	1930	1.0 story Bungalow/Craftsman style hipped roof, wood frame dwelling, 1-story porch	Contributing

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1800 LaSalle Avenue	1930	2.0 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, asbestos sided frame dwelling, 1-story 1-bay porch	Contributing
1801 LaSalle Avenue	1922	1.0 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, wood frame dwelling, 1-story 3-bay porch	Contributing
1805 LaSalle Avenue	1927	1.0 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling, 1-story 1-bay porch	Contributing
1806 LaSalle Avenue	1921	2.0 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, metal frame dwelling	Contributing
1809 LaSalle Avenue	1927	1.0 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling, 1-story 1-bay porch	Contributing
1813 LaSalle Avenue	1921	1.0 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, wood frame dwelling, 1-story 2-bay porch	Contributing
1817 LaSalle Avenue	1921	1.0 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, wood frame dwelling, 1-story porch	Contributing
1820 LaSalle Avenue	1928	2.0 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, vinyl sided frame multiple dwelling, 2-story, 1-bay porch	Contributing
1821-1823 LaSalle Avenue	1927	2.0 story Bungalow/Craftsman style hipped roof, asbestos sided frame multiple dwelling, 1-story 1-bay & 1-story 3-bay porches	Contributing
3010 Lorraine Avenue	1917	2.0 story Bungalow/Craftsman style hipped roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling	Contributing
3011 Lorraine Avenue	1917	2.5 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, asbestos sided frame dwelling	Contributing

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3014 Lorraine Avenue	1922	1.5 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, aluminum sided frame dwelling	Contributing
3015 Lorraine Avenue	1922	1.5 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, aluminum sided frame dwelling	Contributing
3018 Lorraine Avenue	1920	1.5 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling	Contributing
3019 Lorraine Avenue	1923	2.0 story Bungalow/Craftsman style hipped roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling	Contributing
3022 Lorraine Avenue	1910	2.5 story Bungalow/Craftsman style hipped roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling	Contributing
3023 Lorraine Avenue	1919	2.5 story Bungalow/Craftsman style hipped roof, aluminum sided frame dwelling	Contributing
3026 Lorraine Avenue	1965	1.0 story Other style hipped roof, wood frame dwelling	Non-Contributing
3027 Lorraine Avenue	1922	1.0 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling	Contributing
3111 Lorraine Avenue	1917	2.5 story Bungalow/Craftsman style hipped roof, wood frame dwelling	Contributing
3112 Lorraine Avenue	1922	1.5 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling	Contributing
3115-3117 Lorraine Avenue	1922	2.0 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, aluminum sided frame dwelling	Contributing
3116 Lorraine Avenue	1924	2.5 story Bungalow/Craftsman style hipped roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling	Contributing
3120 Lorraine Avenue	1910-25	1.5 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, wood frame dwelling	Contributing
3123 Lorraine Avenue	1912	2.5 story Bungalow/Craftsman style hipped roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling	Contributing
3128 Lorraine Avenue	1953	2.5 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, asbestos sided frame dwelling	Non-Contributing

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3003	Luxembourg Avenue	1908	2.0 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, aluminum sided frame dwelling	Contributing
3011	Luxembourg Avenue	1907	2.5 story Colonial Revival style Mansard roof, aluminum sided frame dwelling	Contributing
3015-3021	Luxembourg Avenue	1985	2.0 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, brick multiple dwelling	Non-Contributing
3027	Luxembourg Avenue	1985	2.0 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, wood frame multiple dwelling	Non-Contributing
3030	Luxembourg Avenue	1930	1.0 story Classical Revival style gable roof, brick pump house	Contributing
3031	Luxembourg Avenue	1922	3.0 story Gothic Revival style gable roof, brick church	Contributing
3110	Luxembourg Avenue	1918	2.0 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, asbestos sided frame dwelling	Contributing
3111	Luxembourg Avenue	1910-20	2.5 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, asbestos sided frame dwelling	Contributing
3114	Luxembourg Avenue	1910-20	2.5 story Shingle Style hipped roof, wood frame dwelling	Contributing
3122	Luxembourg Avenue	1912	2.5 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, wood frame dwelling	Contributing
3123	Luxembourg Avenue	1902-06	1.5 story Queen Anne style hipped roof, asbestos sided frame dwelling	Contributing
1501	Maury Crescent	1962	1.0 story Other style gable roof, brick dwelling	Non-Contributing
1502	Maury Crescent	1950	1.5 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, wood frame dwelling	Non-Contributing
1506-1508	Maury Crescent	1920	2.5 story Bungalow/Craftsman style hipped roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
1507	Maury Crescent	1951	1.5 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, wood frame dwelling	Non-Contributing
1511	Maury Crescent	1950	1.5 story Colonial Revival style gambrel roof, wood frame dwelling	Non-Contributing

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1514 Maury Crescent	1917	2.5 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
1515 Maury Crescent	1917	2.5 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, aluminum sided frame dwelling	Contributing
1518 Maury Crescent	1912	2.5 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
1407 Moultrie Avenue	1969	1.0 story Other style hipped roof, wood frame dwelling	Non-Contributing
1408 Moultrie Avenue	1980	1.0 story Other style gable roof, wood frame multiple dwelling	Non-Contributing
1410 Moultrie Avenue	1980	1.0 story Other style gable roof, wood frame multiple dwelling	Non-Contributing
1411 Moultrie Avenue	1986	1.0 story Other style gable roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling	Non-Contributing
1420 Moultrie Avenue	1955	1.0 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, asbestos sided frame dwelling	Non-Contributing
1426 Moultrie Avenue	1948	1.0 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, asbestos sided frame dwelling	Non-Contributing
1431 Moultrie Avenue	1922	2.0 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, wood frame dwelling, 1-story 2-bay porch	Contributing
1435 Moultrie Avenue	1922	2.0 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling, 1-story 3-bay porch	Contributing
1441 Moultrie Avenue	1913	2.0 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, asbestos sided frame dwelling	Contributing
1443-1445 Moultrie Avenue	1922	2.0 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, wood frame multiple dwelling, 2-story 2-bay porch	Contributing
3100 Norway Place	1975	1.0 story Other style gable roof, brick dwelling, stoop with overhang	Non-Contributing

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3110 Norway Place	1964	2.0 story Other style flat roof, concrete multiple dwelling, 2-story porch	Non-Contributing
3112 Norway Place	1964	2.0 story Other style flat roof, wood frame multiple dwelling, 2-story 3-bay porch	Non-Contributing
110 Orleans Circle	1922	1.0 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, wood frame dwelling	Contributing
114 Orleans Circle	1934	1.0 story Mission/Spanish style & Colonial Revival style flat roof, concrete dwelling	Contributing
118 Orleans Circle	1995	2.0 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling	Non-Contributing
122 Orleans Circle	1939	1.0 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, aluminum sided frame dwelling	Contributing
123 Orleans Circle	1949	1.0 story Other style gable roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling	Non-Contributing
127 Orleans Circle	1902-07	2.5 story Late Victorian style gable roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling	Contributing
128 Orleans Circle	1958	1.0 story Other style gable roof, brick dwelling	Non-Contributing
132 Orleans Circle	1910-20	2.5 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling	Contributing
133 Orleans Circle	1910	2.0 story Shingle Style gable roof, stone dwelling	Contributing
136 Orleans Circle	1953	1.5 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, wood frame dwelling	Non-Contributing
137 Orleans Circle	1908-10	1.5 story Late Victorian style gambrel roof, aluminum sided frame dwelling	Contributing
140 Orleans Circle	1902	2.5 story Queen Anne style hipped roof, asbestos sided frame dwelling	Contributing
143 Orleans Circle	1907	2.5 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling	Contributing

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144	Orleans Circle	1924	2.0 story Dutch Colonial style gambrel roof, aluminum sided frame dwelling	Contributing
148	Orleans Circle	1912	2.5 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, asbestos sided frame dwelling	Contributing
151	Orleans Circle	1916	2.5 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
152	Orleans Circle	1994	2.0 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, aluminum sided frame dwelling	Non-Contributing
156	Orleans Circle	1911	2.5 story Queen Anne style gable roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
157-159	Orleans Circle	1914	2.5 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
160	Orleans Circle	1922	2.5 story Bungalow/Craftsman style hipped roof, aluminum sided frame dwelling	Contributing
164	Orleans Circle	1922	2.5 story Bungalow/Craftsman style hipped roof, wood frame dwelling	Contributing
165	Orleans Circle	1924	2.5 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
168	Orleans Circle	1923	1.5 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, wood frame dwelling	Contributing
172	Orleans Circle	1918	1.5 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, wood frame dwelling	Contributing
179	Orleans Circle	1922	2.0 story Shingle Style hipped roof, wood frame dwelling	Contributing
181	Orleans Circle	1942	2.0 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, wood frame dwelling	Contributing
183	Orleans Circle	1984	2.0 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, wood frame dwelling	Non-Contributing
185	Orleans Circle	1922	2.0 story Dutch Colonial style gambrel roof, aluminum sided frame dwelling	Contributing
3010	Racine Avenue	1932	2.0 story Bungalow/Craftsman style hipped roof, wood frame multiple dwelling	Contributing

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3011 Racine Avenue	1917	1.5 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling	Contributing
3014 Racine Avenue	1922	1.5 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, aluminum sided frame dwelling	Contributing
3015 Racine Avenue	192	2.5 story Bungalow/Craftsman style hipped roof, aluminum sided frame dwelling	Contributing
3018 Racine Avenue	1949	1.5 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, asbestos sided frame dwelling	Non-Contributing
3019 Racine Avenue	1920	2.5 story Bungalow/Craftsman style hipped roof, wood frame dwelling	Contributing
3022 Racine Avenue	1925	1.5 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling	Contributing
3023 Racine Avenue	1912	2.5 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling	Contributing
3026 Racine Avenue	1918	1.0 story Bungalow/Craftsman style hipped roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling	Contributing
3027 Racine Avenue	1917	2.5 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling	Contributing
3117 Racine Avenue	1921	2.5 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling	Contributing
3121 Racine Avenue	1912	2.0 story Dutch Colonial style gambrel roof, aluminum sided frame dwelling	Contributing
3126 Racine Avenue	1947	1.0 story Other style gable roof, aluminum sided frame dwelling	Contributing
3127 Racine Avenue	1910-20	2.5 story Queen Anne style hipped roof, wood frame dwelling	Contributing

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3238 Racine Avenue	1993	1.0 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling, stoop with overhang	Non-Contributing
3240 Racine Avenue	1954	1.0 story Other style gable roof, wood frame dwelling	Non-Contributing
1502 Royale Park	1922	1.5 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, aluminum sided frame dwelling	Contributing
1503 Royale Park	1918	2.5 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, aluminum sided frame dwelling	Contributing
1506 Royale Park	1924	1.5 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, aluminum sided frame dwelling	Contributing
1507 Royale Park	1922	1.5 story Other style gable roof, asbestos sided frame dwelling	Contributing
1510 Royale Park	1919	2.0 story Shingle Style gable roof, wood frame dwelling	Contributing
1511 Royale Park	1922	1.5 story Bungalow/Craftsman style hipped roof, wood frame dwelling	Contributing
1518 Royale Terrace	1923	1.5 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling	Contributing
1519 Royale Terrace	1929	1.5 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, aluminum sided frame dwelling	Contributing
1603 Saint Denis Avenue	1912	2.5 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, stone dwelling, 1-story 3-bay porch	Contributing
1608 Saint Denis Avenue	1914	2.5 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gambrel roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling, 1-story 2-bay porch	Contributing
1611 Saint Denis Avenue	1910	2.5 story Queen Anne style hipped roof, asbestos sided frame dwelling, 1-story 3-bay porch	Contributing

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1614 Saint Denis Avenue	1912	2.0 story Late Victorian hipped roof, asbestos sided frame dwelling, 1-story 3-bay porch	Contributing
1615 Saint Denis Avenue	1913	2.0 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, asbestos sided frame dwelling, 1-story 3-bay porch	Contributing
1618 Saint Denis Avenue	1917	2.0 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, wood frame dwelling, 1-story 2-bay porch	Contributing
1619 Saint Denis Avenue	1911	2.5 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, asbestos sided frame dwelling, 1-story 3-bay porch	Contributing
1623 Saint Denis Avenue	1919	2.0 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, asbestos sided frame dwelling, 1-story 1-bay porch	Contributing
1627 Saint Denis Avenue	1917	1.5 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, wood frame dwelling, 1-story 3-bay porch	Contributing
1700 Saint Denis Avenue	1927	1.5 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, wood frame dwelling, 1-story 1-bay porch	Contributing
1701 Saint Denis Avenue	1921	2.0 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling, 2-story 2-bay porch	Contributing
1707 Saint Denis Avenue	1950	1.0 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, asbestos sided frame dwelling, 1-story 2-bay porch	Non-Contributing
1708 Saint Denis Avenue	1910-20	2.0 story Queen Anne style hipped roof, asbestos sided frame dwelling, 1-story 3-bay porch	Contributing

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1711 Saint Denis Avenue	1949	1.0 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, asbestos sided frame dwelling, 1-story 3-bay porch	Non-Contributing
1712 Saint Denis Avenue	1949	1.0 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, asbestos sided frame dwelling	Non-Contributing
1715 Saint Denis Avenue	1922	2.0 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, asbestos sided frame dwelling, 1-story 2-bay porch	Contributing
1720 Saint Denis Avenue	1925	2.0 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, wood frame dwelling, 1-story 1-bay porch	Contributing
1800 Saint Denis Avenue	1937	1.0 story Bungalow/Craftsman style hipped roof, asbestos sided frame dwelling	Contributing
1801 Saint Denis Avenue	1917	2.5 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, vinyl sided frame multiple dwelling, 2-story 1-bay porch	Contributing
1805 Saint Denis Avenue	1920	1.0 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, brick dwelling, 1-story 3-bay porch	Contributing
1808 Saint Denis Avenue	1923	2.0 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, wood frame dwelling	Contributing
1811 Saint Denis Avenue	1927	1.0 story Bungalow/Craftsman style hipped roof, aluminum sided frame dwelling, 1-story 1-bay porch	Contributing
1812 Saint Denis Avenue	1922	2.0 story Bungalow/Craftsman style hipped roof, asbestos sided frame multiple dwelling, 1-story 3-bay porch	Contributing
1815 Saint Denis Avenue	1922	1.0 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, wood frame dwelling, 1-story 2-bay porch	Contributing
1818 Saint Denis Avenue	1951	3.0 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, brick multiple dwelling	Non-Contributing

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1819 Saint Denis Avenue	1917	2.0 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, asbestos sided frame dwelling, 1-story 3-bay porch	Contributing
1822 Saint Denis Avenue	1923	2.5 story Bungalow/Craftsman style hipped roof, wood frame multiple dwelling, 2-story 3-bay porch	Contributing
1823 Saint Denis Avenue	1917	2.0 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, asbestos sided frame dwelling, 1-story 2-bay porch	Contributing
1825 Saint Denis Avenue	1922	2.0 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, wood frame dwelling, 1-story 2-bay porch	Contributing
3111 Saint Louis Avenue	1910	2.5 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, aluminum sided frame dwelling	Contributing
3115 Saint Louis Avenue	1927	1.5 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, wood frame dwelling	Contributing
3119 Saint Louis Avenue	1912	2.5 story Queen Anne style hipped roof, aluminum sided frame dwelling	Contributing
3123 Saint Louis Avenue	1908-10	2.0 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
2917 Tidewater Drive	1922	2.0 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling	Contributing
2923 Tidewater Drive	1950	1.0 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, wood frame dwelling, 1-story 1-bay porch	Non-Contributing
3011 Tidewater Drive	1917	2.5 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, wood frame dwelling	Contributing
3015 Tidewater Drive	1949	1.0 story Other style gable roof, aluminum sided frame dwelling	Non-Contributing

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3019 Tidewater Drive	1914	1.5 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, wood frame dwelling	Contributing
3023 Tidewater Drive	1922	1.0 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, wood frame dwelling	Contributing
3027 Tidewater Drive	1920	2.5 story Bungalow/Craftsman style hipped roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling	Contributing
3115 Tidewater Drive	1905-10	2.0 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, brick multiple dwelling	Contributing
3039 Vendome Place	1994	1.5 story Other style gable roof, wood frame dwelling	Non-Contributing
3011 Vendome Terrace	1924	2.5 story Colonial Revival style gambrel roof, wood frame dwelling	Contributing
3025 Vendome Terrace	1925	2.5 story Other style gable roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
1502 Versailles Avenue	1920	1.5 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling	Contributing
1503 Versailles Avenue	1911	1.5 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling	Contributing
1508 Versailles Avenue	1914	2.5 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
1509 Versailles Avenue	1921	1.5 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, wood frame dwelling	Contributing
1511 Versailles Avenue	1930	1.5 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, wood frame dwelling	Contributing

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1512 Versailles Avenue	1920	2.0 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling	Contributing
1515 Versailles Avenue	1920	1.5 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling	Contributing
1518 Versailles Avenue	1912	1.5 story Dutch Colonial style gambrel roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling	Contributing
1519 Versailles Avenue	1910	2.5 story Shingle Style gable roof, wood frame dwelling	Contributing
1523 Versailles Avenue	1919	2.0 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling	Contributing
1524 Versailles Avenue	1917	2.5 story Queen Anne style gable roof, asbestos sided frame dwelling	Contributing
1526 Versailles Avenue	1948	1.5 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, wood frame multiple dwelling	Non-Contributing
1527 Versailles Avenue	1912	2.5 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, wood frame dwelling	Contributing
1530 Versailles Avenue	1951	1.5 story Colonial Revival style gable roof, vinyl sided frame dwelling	Non-Contributing
1531 Versailles Avenue	1909	2.5 story Queen Anne style brick dwelling	Contributing
1535 Versailles Avenue	1922	2.5 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, stucco sided frame dwelling	Contributing
1538 Versailles Avenue	1922	2.0 story Colonial Revival style hipped roof, asbestos sided frame dwelling	Contributing
1540 Versailles Avenue	1927	2.0 story Tudor Revival style gable roof, brick dwelling	Contributing
1542 Versailles Avenue	1924	1.5 story Bungalow/Craftsman style gable roof, aluminum sided frame dwelling	Contributing
1544 Versailles Avenue	1915-25	2.0 story Bungalow/Craftsman style hipped roof, wood frame multiple dwelling	Contributing

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Lafayette Residence Park, a compact suburban neighborhood located north of downtown Norfolk, occupies approximately 112 acres on the east side of the Lafayette River, south of Winona. The neighborhood, connected to downtown via the 26th Street Bridge, is bounded on the north and west by the Lafayette River and on the east by Tidewater Drive. Gowrie Park borders the neighborhood to the south.

Initially developed during the latter part of the Reconstruction and Growth era (1865-1917), Lafayette Residence Park is marked by its architecturally significant early twentieth century revival and American movement residential buildings that emerged as the city of Norfolk expanded northward. From the incorporation of the Lafayette Residence Park Company in 1902 through the World War II era, the community was laid out to attract middle and upper income residents. The building requirements, extensive services, attractive landscaping and generously sized lots attest to their desire to attract a certain class of people.

Lafayette Residence Park is representative of the numerous outlying suburbs developed around the city during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The neighborhood retains eleven of its first resources, designed in a variety of architectural styles, including Colonial Revival and Queen Anne. Based on a 1902 plat map of the community, the area was developed over several decades between 1902 and 1930. The resulting suburb expresses the goals and ideals of the original developers and early residents through a curvilinear street pattern with tree-lined avenues and imposing freestanding domestic architecture. As a whole, Lafayette Residence Park has achieved significance as the product of a distinctive period whose individual components combine to create a distinguishable entity with high artistic value.

The proposed district meets the following National Register criteria, and is significant under the themes of architecture and community planning/development with the period of significance extending from 1902 to 1947:

Criterion A: That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

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The first phase of development in the Lafayette area began in 1902 under the watchful eye of the Lafayette Residence Park Company. The lack of amenities, the marshy appearance of the property, and its distant location from the center of Norfolk slowed early development. The Church Street streetcar line, running eastward from 26th Street across the Lafayette River, traversed the planned suburb to become the spine of Lafayette Residence Park. Connecting the city center to the seaside resort of Ocean View, the streetcar line made the Lafayette tract easily accessible to downtown Norfolk, and essentially opened the area for suburban development by the first decade of the twentieth century. Consequently, the prospects for suburban development brightened and the community of Lafayette began to take shape after the turn of the twentieth century.

In September 1902, the Lafayette Residence Park Company filed the official plat for its newly devised suburb of "Lafayette Residence Park." The proposed plan, drawn by civil engineer C.F. Petree, depicted the neighborhood's lot divisions, street layout, and open spaces. The new subdivision was composed of intersecting curvilinear streets that took advantage of the irregular shoreline of the Lafayette River. Bisected by the streetcar line that ran along what would become Lafayette Boulevard, the neighborhood was improved with tree-lined curvilinear streets, sidewalks, and several pockets of parks. Two stone entrance gates were placed at either end of Lafayette Boulevard along the 26th Street Bridge and Cottage Toll Road (the gates are no longer extant).

In 1908, the Lafayette Residence Park Company filed a revised plat for the suburb of Lafayette Residence Park. The new plat reflected the company's failure to successfully launch their suburban venture aimed at upper class families. In an effort to attract a larger clientele, the company created a greater number of smaller residential lots through the division of larger lots. By doing this, the company created a larger number of less expensive properties while maintaining the illusion of a "high-class" roomy suburb. Shortly thereafter, this revised plat impacted the development in Lafayette Residence Park. Between 1910 and 1915, sixty-six buildings were erected compared to a total of eleven constructed during the first years of development between 1902 and 1908. The pace of development in Lafayette was greatly effected by the influx of workers brought to the port city on the eve of the First World War. Thirty-four houses went up during the years leading up to America's entry into the war in

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Europe, while the largest number of dwellings to be erected during any five year period occurred just after the war between 1918 and 1922 with one hundred buildings constructed. In 1923, the city directory produced the names of roughly 190 residents in Lafayette Residence Park, which by that time consisted of approximately 225 dwellings. That same year, Lafayette Residence Park became part of a twenty-five square mile tract that was annexed to the City of Norfolk.

Therefore, Lafayette Residential Park meets Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places, as a planned community that catered to the expanding middle- to upper class suburban population of Norfolk in the early decades of the twentieth century.

Criteria C: That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

Lafayette Residential Park retains many of its original early twentieth century residential revival and American movement buildings, the majority of which were designed by local builders and architects. The earliest houses erected were generally imposing Colonial Revival and Queen Anne style residences built for upper-middle class residents. Construction was focused on the northwestern side of Lafayette Boulevard, especially along the pricier waterfront lots. The dwellings, ornamented to the specific tastes of the property owners, were sited on spacious lots with landscaped yards. Each of these large single-family buildings exhibited high-style ornamentation, including wrap-around porches, bracketing, denticulated moldings, sleeping porches, and an array of detailed cladding materials.

By the time residential construction began to take off around 1915, house sizes and stylistic features had begun to change in response to a new clientele. Larger numbers of smaller, less ornamented houses were built in the neighborhood. The dominant styles were modest Colonial Revival dwellings balanced by a significant number of Craftsman-style Bungalows. These dwellings generally housed middle-income residents, and exhibited less architectural ornament than the houses erected prior to 1915.

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Therefore, the suburban neighborhood of Lafayette Residential Park meets Criterion C of the National Register of Historic Places for its substantial concentration of high style and, as the market demanded, less ornate architecture.

Suburban Development In Norfolk

Created from Norfolk County in 1682, the City of Norfolk is located along the eastern seaboard in Tidewater, Virginia. It is bounded to the east by the City of Virginia Beach, the cities of Chesapeake and Portsmouth to the south and west, respectively, and to the north by the Elizabeth River and the Chesapeake Bay. Originally a borough, Norfolk achieved city status in 1845 with a total land area that encompassed 1.3 square miles.

The city's most significant period of growth began during the French and Indian War (1754-1763), when the population grew from 1,000 to 6,000 by the time of the American Revolution (1775-1783). Following the Revolutionary War, Norfolk emerged slowly as streets became lined with elegantly styled Federal townhouses. With the hostilities between France and England beginning in 1793, Norfolk resumed a role as an important seaport, prospering through the supply of ships for both countries. This significant role, interrupted numerous times throughout the nineteenth century, became stabilized after the Civil War (1861-1865). Thus, the city of Norfolk grew into a major port of trade with cotton, corn, flour, peanuts, tobacco, wheat, timber, and coal becoming its main exports. Long-time area merchants and newcomers to the city re-opened Norfolk to the cotton trade, making it one of the two largest cotton ports in the nation during the Reconstruction and Growth Period (1865-1917). Additionally, lumber and shingle mills, along with other commercial and industrial ventures, ensured the area's continued stability and encouraged the physical and residential growth of the city northward from the commercial core along West Freemason Street.

Along with the post-Civil War economic growth came an increasing population and expanding city boundaries. In the period between 1870 and 1914, Norfolk saw substantial changes in its residential character, growing from a small urban, port town to an expanding city with many outlying suburban communities. This suburban growth, induced in part by the electric streetcar

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established in 1894, occurred in phases beginning after Reconstruction and continuing well into the mid-twentieth century.

In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Norfolk underwent five significant boundary expansions, in 1887, 1890, 1902, 1906, and 1911, increasing the city's area from 1.3 to nine square miles. The first boundary expansion to occur since 1845 was in 1887, when the city annexed Brambleton, a residential community separated from Norfolk by Newton's Creek. The acquisition of Brambleton increased the city's population and encouraged future city annexations. In 1890, Atlantic City was added, which, unlike the established residential community of Brambleton, was primarily undeveloped land that attracted developers wishing to improve housing for the growing population.

The expansion of Norfolk during the late nineteenth century mirrored that of many cities throughout the country, as the development of the streetcar became synonymous with the expansion of city boundaries and suburban growth. The electric streetcars that had replaced the original horse-drawn cars enabled the suburban development to extend farther and farther outside the city in accordance with the greater speed afforded by the electric cars. Major players in these expanding suburbs were often real estate development companies that laid out and advertised "planned" residential neighborhoods on the outskirts of major cities. The earliest of these outlying planned communities, such as Llewellyn Park in New Jersey (laid out in 1855), were firmly established upper-class neighborhoods. Yet, with the growth of electric streetcar systems in the 1880s and 1890s, greater numbers of middle-class subdivisions began to ring American cities.

In Norfolk, this transformation first began in 1866, when the first street railway franchise was granted to the Norfolk City Railroad Company. In 1869, the company had laid the first tracks along Main Street, later to be extended along Church and Granby streets reaching the residential areas north of the city. By 1894, the most desirable areas for development were those located along the rapidly expanding electric streetcar lines, which replaced the original horse-drawn lines of the 1860s. Expansion of the city spurred by this modern form of transportation occurred primarily after the turn of the twentieth century with the annexation of numerous tracts of platted land: Park Place, which included an 1890s suburb of the same name north of the city, was

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annexed in 1902; the port town of Berkley in 1906; and, in 1911, the unimproved tract of Lambert's Point and the small community of Huntersville.

Norfolk investors, encouraged by the rapidly expanding transportation system, underwrote dozens of suburban improvement companies during this period. In 1890 alone, fifty-eight land and improvement companies were chartered in Norfolk. The first, and most significant residential development in Norfolk of this period, was the city's first planned suburb of Ghent. Originally a 220-acre tract of mostly rural land, Ghent was subdivided in 1890 by the newly established Norfolk Company and developed with freestanding, single-family dwellings that appealed to middle and upper-middle-income residents. Following the development of Ghent, several suburban residential communities began to take shape, including Riverview (1900), Lafayette Residence Park (1902), Colonial Place (1904), Ballentine Place (1909), and Winona (1909).

The explosion of suburban real estate interests and a limited clientele caused stiff competition among the various suburbs. Thus, the expansion of many of these suburban neighborhoods was limited during the early 1900s through the 1910s. During World War I, Norfolk's location and prosperous industries made the port city an obvious center for military and civilian production. The expansion of wartime industry in the World War I to World War II Period (1917-1945) greatly impacted the city's suburban development as an influx of workers swelled the city's population, creating a demand for housing that led to the rapid development of many of the suburbs platted in the early years of the twentieth century.

Physical Make-up of Suburban Norfolk

Most of Norfolk's late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century suburban developments shared common design features. Many were laid out with a grid-like street system combined with semi-circular roads or crescents designed to take full advantage of waterfront tracts. Each neighborhood featured landscaped streets with medium-sized dwelling houses surrounded by modest yards. Primarily designed by architects from Baltimore and Norfolk, suburban house forms were repeated throughout the residential neighborhoods, making streetscapes in one

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residential subdivision almost indistinguishable from the next.

The size and character of Norfolk's turn-of-the-twentieth-century domestic architecture reflected the influence of nationwide trends in middle-class family size and the declining availability of domestic servants. For this reason, houses in the earliest suburbs such as Ghent and Park Place differed markedly in size and elaboration from those in the later, farther-out neighborhoods of Colonial Place and Riverview.

In general, the residential architecture of the turn of the twentieth century in Norfolk consisted of Late Victorian Queen Anne-style dwellings, the American Four-square form that revived the applied detailing of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, and the well-built Bungalows commonly ornamented with Craftsman-style adornments. Colonial Revival-style dwellings, influenced by the architecture of the 1907 Jamestown Exposition in Norfolk, were also prevalent in many of Norfolk's early suburbs. In addition to influencing single-family residential architectural styles, the Jamestown Exposition also encouraged the construction of a relatively new building type in Norfolk: the apartment house. Built to accommodate the influx of visitors and workers created by the Exposition, many of these apartment buildings went up in established suburban neighborhoods serviced by the electric streetcar lines.

Lafayette Residence Park Prior to Suburban Development (1691-1901)

Prior to its subdivision as a residential neighborhood, the land on which Lafayette Residence Park would be established was undeveloped land surrounded by marshy inlets. Located on a peninsula that jutted out into the north side of Tanner's Creek (now known as the Lafayette River), the property was located within the boundaries of Norfolk County. (Norfolk was established in 1691 with the division of what was then known as Upper Norfolk County, itself formed in 1639). As Norfolk expanded over the course of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, the city appropriated land from the surrounding counties, thereby, dwindling the size of Norfolk County. Despite this, Lafayette Residence Park remained within the boundaries of Norfolk County until 1923, when the large tract of platted land was annexed to the growing city.

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In the late nineteenth century, a total of 323 acres of property in this area were owned and occupied by local farmer James H. Johnson. Improved by the construction of a dwelling house and various outbuildings, the property was primarily utilized as pastures and light agricultural farmland. In 1885, Johnson had the property surveyed and divided into eighteen parcels, ranging in size from seven to seventeen acres. In anticipation of the subdivision, several of the tracts were conveyed to various individuals. The largest of the tracts, denoted on the survey maps as the "Home Tract," consisted of the sixty-eight acres surrounding Johnson's primary dwelling and outbuildings.

The advent of land development in Lafayette Residence Park came in November 1890, when James Johnson sold lots one, two, three, and the "Home Tract" to the Investment Company of Norfolk for \$35,415.⁸ Totaling 112 acres, the conveyed property was located west of Cottage Toll Road (present-day Tidewater Drive) and bounded on the west and south by the Lafayette River. Chartered in October 1890, the Investment Company of Norfolk was founded as a land development firm by the principle partners of Myers & Company, an established Norfolk real estate company.⁹ The Investment Company held the Lafayette property for less than a year, turning it over to its successor, the New Norfolk Company, on January 26, 1891. Established in January 1891 for the purpose of purchasing, holding, and disposing of real estate, bonds, and other securities, the New Norfolk Company was run by the same individuals that had established the Investment Company of Norfolk. The company, with capital stock limits of \$75,000 to \$100,000 to be divided into shares valued at one hundred dollars each, was authorized to hold up to one thousand acres of land in each of several localities, including Norfolk and Princess Anne counties, and the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth.¹⁰

A second real estate development firm with a similar name and shared officers was established one day prior to the chartering of the New Norfolk Company. Known as the New Norfolk Land Company, this firm was formed by the same group of individuals as the New Norfolk Company. The companies' purposes were nearly identical, save the addition of a clause authorizing the land company to "act as agents or attorneys in fact for individuals, firms, or corporations." The land

⁸ Norfolk County Deed Book 160 Folio 461-462.

⁹ Norfolk Charter Book 2, p. 66.

¹⁰ Norfolk County Charter Book 2, p. 170.

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company's capital stock was limited to no less than \$50,000 and no more than \$300,000 with shares valued at fifty dollars each. Again, the firm's land holdings were not to exceed one thousand acres in any of the aforementioned localities.¹¹ Although the deed transfers clearly state that the New Norfolk Company was continuously the legal owner of the Lafayette property, a map dated 1891 indicates that the property was held at that time by the New Norfolk Land Company.¹²

Plans for the establishment of a residential suburb on the Lafayette tract were slow to form. The New Norfolk Company never submitted an official plat for a new suburb during its ten years of ownership. Yet, city maps of the period show at least two proposed layouts for a residential district on the north side of the Lafayette River. The earliest plan, appearing on an 1894 map, consisted of a standard grid composed of six streets running north south. Each of these parallel thoroughfares was named after members of the board of directors for the New Norfolk Company. The roads were bisected by three orthogonal streets, named after varieties of trees.¹³ By 1897, an alternate street layout had been developed for the property. More elaborate in design, this plan focussed on two concentric circles with radiating axes extending outward from the center.¹⁴ Despite the designing of these early ideas, the company never began the physical improvement of the land.

In 1898, an U.S. Geological Survey map shows Lafayette Residence Park devoid of streets and houses.¹⁵ As late as 1900, the property contained two groups of wood frame buildings sited along its western shoreline. Used as pasturing ground, and for trucking and farming, the land contained "only old, dilapidated farmhouses few and far between."¹⁶ The construction of these building has

¹¹ Norfolk County Charter Book 2, p. 176.

¹² Sam W. Bowman, *Map of Norfolk, Virginia & Vicinity*, Norfolk, VA: Bowman, 1891.

¹³ Office of the City Engineer, *Map of the City of Norfolk and Vicinity...to Accompany the Codification of City Ordinances*, Norfolk, VA: Sam W. Bowman, Lithographer, 1894; and *Map of the Norfolk Railway and Light Company, Norfolk, Va.*, Appearing in the *Virginian-Pilot's Twentieth Century Edition*, 1900.

¹⁴ J.L. Hill Printing Company, *Directory Map of Norfolk, Portsmouth, Berkley, and Vicinity*, Richmond, VA: J.L. Hill Printing Company, 1897; and *Street Map of Norfolk, Portsmouth, Berkley, and Suburbs*, Appearing in the *Virginian-Pilot's Twentieth Century Edition*, 1900.

¹⁵ U.S. Geological Survey, *Norfolk Quad*, Washington, DC: U.S.G.S., 1898.

¹⁶ "Beautiful Lafayette Residence Park," Special Feature, *The Virginian-Pilot*, July 9, 1912.

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not been attributed to the New Norfolk Company, nor to the previous property owner, James Johnson. Yet, the existence of these vernacular structures deterred prospective residential buyers from this area, which was traditionally viewed as uninhabitable marshland.

One of the first projects undertaken jointly by the New Norfolk Company and the Norfolk Railway & Light Company to attract residents was the extension of the Church Street streetcar line eastward from 26th Street across the Lafayette River. This very line, begun in 1899, traversed the planned suburb to become the spine of Lafayette Residence Park. Connecting the city center to the seaside resort of Ocean View, the streetcar line made the Lafayette tract easily accessible to downtown Norfolk, and essentially opened the area for suburban development.

Lafayette Residence Park (1902-1909)

With the establishment of the streetcar line, prospects for suburban development brightened and the community of Lafayette began to take shape. The Lafayette Residence Park Company was chartered in June 1902 specifically in anticipation of purchasing the 112 acres of land on the north side of the Lafayette River from the New Norfolk Company. One month later, in July of 1902, the sale was completed for a cost of \$79,700. Established as "...a land and development company," the Lafayette Residence Park Company limited its capital stock to between \$5,000 and \$25,000 with divided shares valued at one hundred dollars each. The company set no official limits on its land holdings, stating that it would hold as much property "as is convenient for the profitable transaction of business."¹⁷

The officers of the Lafayette Residence Park Company were prominent Norfolk citizens involved in the city's commerce, industry, and politics, as well as having a long association with the various development companies that had owned the Lafayette property since 1890. Among them was C. Brooks Johnston, part owner of the Norfolk Knitting & Cotton Manufacturing Company, and mayor of Norfolk between 1898 and 1901. Johnston was involved in the consolidation of the Norfolk Street Railroad Company and the Ocean View Railway Company in 1899. After consolidation, the company became known as the Norfolk Railway & Light Company, for which

¹⁷ Norfolk County Charter Book 7, p. 394.

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Johnston held the office of first vice president and general manager. It was under the direction of Johnston that the Church Street streetcar line begun in 1899 extended into the Lafayette community. Recognizing the development aspects of the planned suburb, Johnston became president of the Lafayette Residence Park Company less than a year and a half after the consolidation of the railway company.

Barton Myers and Frederick M. Killam, the other two officers of the development company, were partners in the real estate firm of Myers & Company. Established in 1786 by prominent Norfolk citizen Moses Myers, the firm was the oldest commercial business in the city of Norfolk by the turn of the twentieth century. Senior partner Barton Myers, grandson of the firm's founder, was not only an established businessman in Norfolk, but also served as the city's mayor, and as consul for Great Britain, the Netherlands and Brazil. He also served as a director of the Jamestown Exposition Company, and played an important role in Norfolk industry as president of the Lambert's Point Knitting Mills. Myers' real estate interests included an involvement in more than six major land development companies in the city. The junior partner in the firm of Myers & Company was Frederick M. Killam. A native of Nova Scotia, Killam moved to Norfolk in 1882. He began as a clerk in Myers' office, being promoted to partner in 1889.

The firm of Myers & Company played a central role in the development of Lafayette Residence Park. From the beginning, Myers and Killam had been involved in plans to establish a residential suburb across the Lafayette River. The partners formed the Investment Company of Norfolk in 1890 to buy the original 112-acre tract of property owned by James Johnson. As officers and directors, the partners continued to play an active role in the various land development companies that owned the property over the years. Myers was president and Killam secretary of the first such company, the Investment Company of Norfolk. When this group was reformed in 1891 as the New Norfolk Company, Myers again served as president, and Killam as one of the directors. After the final corporate transition, Myers was elected secretary and Killam was on the board of directors of the Lafayette Residence Park Company.

In September 1902, the Lafayette Residence Park Company filed the official plat for its newly devised suburb of "Lafayette Residence Park." The development's name celebrated the Marquis de Lafayette's 1824 visit to the City of Norfolk, and the street names drew on French history.

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The proposed plan, drawn by civil engineer C.F. Petree, depicted the neighborhood's lot divisions, street layout, and open spaces.

In May 1903, an advertisement for lots in the newly platted Lafayette Residence Park appeared in the *Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch*.¹⁸ The advertisement, which included a copy of the plat, described the lots that varied in size from one-quarter acre to a full acre. Many of the waterfront lots came with riparian rights to the river's shoreline. It was estimated that one hundred houses would be built in "The Park." A major selling point was relative affordability, with the company boasting that a one-acre lot could be purchased for the same price as a much smaller lot in the popular suburb of Ghent. Additionally, the neighborhood was extolled for its strict building requirements that would insure a pleasing, "high-class" neighborhood. These stipulations included a uniform building setback line, the inclusion of alleyways, and a minimum construction cost for all houses of \$2,500. The company also promised such "high-class" improvements as water and sewer services, graded streets with sidewalks, and street trees. Other amenities described in the advertisement included the major thoroughfare, Lafayette Boulevard. Designed as the spine of the Residence Park, this avenue was one hundred feet wide with four rows of trees lining it. The Norfolk Railway and Light Company's Ocean View streetcar line ran down the center of the boulevard, stopping at each intersection to provide residents modern transportation to any point in the city for a five-cent fare. The Lafayette Residence Park Company concluded their advertisement, urging that:

Those who wish a strictly first class home, near the park [City Park, later renamed Lafayette Park] with plenty of ground around them, giving the conveniences of city with the freedom of country, will do well to purchase now, while a choice can be had.¹⁹

Although the preliminary planning of Lafayette Residence Park was completed by 1903, actual construction was slow to progress. A 1904 advertisement for the Residence Park in the *Jamestown Exposition Edition of the Norfolk Dispatch* claimed that the company was in the

¹⁸ "Long Felt Need Provided For," Advertisement for Lafayette Residence Park, *Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch*, May 25, 1903.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*

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process of "grading the streets...laying granolithic sidewalks, planting trees, [and] beautifying the parks and the streets." Furthermore, they had already extended the Norfolk County Water Company's mains through the streets of Lafayette Residence Park, provided for electricity from the Norfolk Electric Railway & Light Company, and were guaranteeing a future system of free sewerage.²⁰ However, while Lafayette Residence Park appeared on 1906 city maps as fully laid out with a complete set of streets, an Army Corps of Engineers survey conducted in 1907 indicates that only a fraction of the planned streets had actually been laid, and only a handful of houses erected by that time. Only eight buildings and a few streets appear on the 1907 Corps map.²¹ The discrepancy between the 1906 city maps and the Army Corps of Engineers 1907 survey may have been another attempt by the Lafayette Residence Park Company to attract potential buyers and residents, as the sale of unimproved lots in the suburb progressed slowly during the early years.

One factor that affected the pace of development in Lafayette included the lengthy process of improving the swampy marshland. Several shallow inlets at the property's edges had to be infilled with earth, roads laid, and lots graded. It was common among early twentieth century land development companies in Norfolk to undertake only minimal improvements at the outset of a project, leaving the major amenities for a later date when the most of existing lots had been sold and money was more readily available. Although, the Lafayette Residence Park Company offered all the amenities expected in a high-class suburb of this period, it is doubtful that many of these features were actually in place and available to the earliest buyers. Progress was also impeded by stiff competition from closer-in suburban developments south of the river in the City of Norfolk. At the same time that Lafayette was being planned and promoted, several close-in suburbs were developing. These included the suburbs of Park Place (1890s), Riverview (1900), Colonial Place (1904), and Larchmont (1906). Lafayette's relative distance from the city and its rural, marshy character could only have lent to the area's slow pace of development.

²⁰ Advertisement for Lafayette Residence Park appearing in the *Jamestown Exposition Edition of the Norfolk Dispatch* (Norfolk, VA: The Norfolk Dispatch Publishing Company, 1904), p. 41.

²¹ U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, *Vicinity of Norfolk, Virginia*, 1907.

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In 1908, the Lafayette Residence Park Company filed a revised plat for the suburb of Lafayette Residence Park.²² The new plat reflected the company's failure to successfully launch their suburban venture aimed at upper class families. In an effort to attract a larger clientele, the company created a greater number of smaller residential lots through the division of larger lots. Corresponding with this narrowing of the lots, a clause was added to the deed covenants requiring that a single residence occupy a minimum of two lots in the area east of Lafayette Boulevard.²³ By doing this, the company created a larger number of less expensive properties while maintaining the illusion of a "high-class" roomy suburb.

The 1908 plat also depicted Lafayette Grammar School (122-0826-0279) located on Cottage Toll Road (now 3115 Tidewater Drive) between Lafayette Boulevard and Bellevue Avenue. Built in 1905 as a part of the Norfolk County school system, the Lafayette School was designed by Norfolk architect Vance Hebard in the Colonial Revival style. The two-story brick building with an imposing hipped roof was a focal point of the neighborhood, serving the community for over sixty years.²⁴

By 1909, the population of the neighborhood had grown enough to justify the formation of the Lafayette Residence Park Improvement Board, a citizen's organization aimed at beautifying and improving their neighborhood. Prominent Lafayette resident E.M. Isaac served as the board's first president.²⁵ Early projects undertaken by the improvement board included the establishment of fire and police protection. Following the establishment of a private volunteer fire company, a firehouse was erected at 3031 Avenue Luxembourg, the present site of the First United Methodist Church (122-0826-0069). The original firehouse was a two-and-a-half-story wood frame structure that served not only as a firehouse, but also as a community meeting house, and later as a Sunday school for the church.

²² Norfolk County Map Book 6, pp. 26-27.

²³ Norfolk County Deed Book 508, Folio 283-285 (January 13, 1922).

²⁴ National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form, "Lafayette Grammar and High School," Prepared by Robert P. Winthrop, November 2, 1982.

²⁵ "Lafayette Residence Park Citizens Organize Board," *Virginian-Pilot*, August 25, 1909.

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Subsequent Development in Lafayette Residence Park (1910-1930)

Although the City of Norfolk experienced a building boom between 1907 and 1908, the suburb of Lafayette Residence Park did not feel its effects because of the extensive competition from the more prominent suburbs located closer to the city. The citywide boom was quickly followed by a slump in house construction in 1909 and 1910. Real estate developers, attempting to attract residents and halt the building depression, published full-page advertisements in local newspapers between 1910 and 1912.

A colorful map of Lafayette Residence Park, used for advertising, was produced by a local lithographer around 1910.²⁶ The map depicted seventeen building in the neighborhood, mostly located along the western and northern edges. However, the map inaccurately depicted the conditions of the suburb. Again, a U.S. Geological Survey Map, dated 1910, showed that only a few streets and a handful of houses had been built by that time.²⁷ The only streets actually laid by 1910 included Lafayette Boulevard, Orleans Circle, Royale Terrace, and portions of Luxembourg, Versailles, and St. Denis avenues.

Accompanied by numerous photographs of dwellings displaying the fashionable architectural styles of the period, a 1912 article entitled "Beautiful Lafayette Residence Park" described the sudden interest in this new residential area. It claimed that "homes along the beautifully curved boulevards of Lafayette are among the most desirable in Tidewater Virginia." The article further praised the wide variety of modern, well-built dwellings that had been erected in the neighborhood. These included the "snug little bungalow," the "old Colonial manor house," and houses designed in the "French colonial architectural tradition." Promoters of the community appealed to the public's desire to escape the crowds of the city, and go "back to the country." They offered the suburbs as a compromise where the commuter could "have all the advantages of country life, with the comforts and conveniences of their city homes."²⁸ In 1923, the city

²⁶ Morrie Company, "Lafayette Residence Park Co.," Norfolk, VA: Morrie Company, ca.1910.

²⁷ U.S. Geological Survey, Norfolk Quad, Washington, DC: U.S.G.S., 1910.

²⁸ "Beautiful Lafayette Residence Park," Special feature, *Virginian-Pilot*, June 9, 1912.

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directory produced the names of roughly 190 residents in Lafayette Residence Park, which by that time consisted of approximately 225 dwellings.²⁹

In 1923, Lafayette Residence Park became part of a twenty-five square mile tract that was annexed to the City of Norfolk. Most of the tract lay north of the Lafayette River, and included the suburbs of Edgewater, Larchmont, Titustown, Meadowbrook, Lochaven, Ocean View, Willoughby, Lenox, Fairmont Park, Winona, Ballentine Place, Riverside, Chesterfield Heights, Newton Park, and Campostella.³⁰ This annexation increased the city's population from an estimated 31,000 to nearly 150,000, and nearly quadrupled the land size. The move to annex was spurred by a desire to portray Norfolk as a progressive city, and the need to acquire a larger tax base. Shortly after the annexation, the city began a program aimed at upgrading the schools and fire protection services in the newly acquired suburbs. In 1924, Lafayette Residence Park was affected by these measures when Fire Station Number 11 was built across Tidewater Drive, south of Lafayette Boulevard on Verdun Avenue. Fire Station Number 11 continues to function as the firehouse for the area. The Lafayette School, which had been erected in 1905 and expanded in 1915 by Norfolk County, was relegated to a minor role in the Norfolk City educational system shortly after the 1923 annexation. In 1930, the Francis Willard School that still stands today on Tidewater Drive replaced the Lafayette School as the primary educational institution in the area.

Development After 1930

Lafayette Residence Park, today known solely as Lafayette, continued to grow with infill housing erected during the 1930s through the 1960s on unimproved lots laid out in the early part of the twentieth century. The architectural character of the infill construction generally followed the lines of current fashions in middle-class residential housing. With the influx of defense-industry workers to the port city of Norfolk during World War II, many Lafayette residents rented rooms to workers. After the war, a number of the original single-family dwellings were converted for use as boarding houses, twin dwellings, or apartments. By 1978, thirty-eight

²⁹ Hills City Directory, 1923.

³⁰ Parramore, Thomas C., *Norfolk: The First Four Centuries* (Charlottesville, VA: University of Virginia Press, 1994): p. 311.

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percent of the houses in the neighborhood were utilized as rental housing. The same year, the Norfolk Redevelopment and Housing Authority conducted a preliminary survey Lafayette and neighboring Winona, estimating that approximately two hundred of the eight hundred houses in the combined neighborhoods were in need of extensive repairs.

In the mid-1970s, residents recognizing the architectural significance and historical heritage of their declining neighborhood began to lobby for the establishment of a conservation district. This prompted the Norfolk City Council to approve the creation of a 310-acre conservation district covering some 800 buildings in Lafayette and Winona in 1979. The conservation district status established maintenance standards that were traditionally stricter than the city's standard building codes, and provided for federally funded low-interest rehabilitation loans for homeowner's whose buildings failed to meet the conservation standards.³¹ The City Council noted that "the architectural and historic character of the neighborhood is of substantial importance to the residents and to the City as a whole, and is a significant component of the value and quality of the property."

Despite its location along Lafayette Boulevard, a major transportation artery, the neighborhood has escaped the effects of encroaching commercial interests. This freedom from commercial intrusion is largely due to the proximity of Tidewater Drive, which carries the majority of the north-south traffic along with a number of commercial establishments. The only non-residential buildings today located within Lafayette are three churches and a maintenance pump house. The earliest of the churches, the Church of the Epiphany (122-0826-0019), was built in 1920 at 1530 Lafayette Boulevard. Norfolk architect, Benjamin F. Mitchell designed the church, and a Sunday school addition was added prior to 1928. The second church building erected in Lafayette Residence Park was the First United Methodist Church (122-0826-0069) located at 3031 Luxembourg Avenue. Founded in 1772 as Cumberland Street Church, the congregation occupied three different church buildings downtown before moving to its current site in 1922. The 1922 Colonial Revival-style building was expanded and partially obscured by the construction of a new sanctuary in 1951. Erected in 1925 at the southwest corner of Lafayette Boulevard and Tidewater Drive, Lafayette Presbyterian Church (122-0826-0157) was the last of

³¹ "Lafayette-Winona Gets Restoration Fever," *The Virginian-Pilot/The Ledger-Star*, August 26, 1979, Real Estate section.

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the neighborhood churches erected in Lafayette. Established before 1911, the church was originally located in Lafayette Annex on Lafayette Boulevard at the corner of 2nd Avenue. In 1925, the new church building was completed in the present location. Several houses that were located on the site had to be moved when the church was built, and the stone entrance gate was removed.

In the 1930s, the City of Norfolk built several neighborhood pump stations linking to the city's water system. One of these was built on land set aside as Luxembourg Gardens on Avenue Luxembourg in Lafayette. The former Lafayette School was converted to apartments during the 1980s. Despite its change in use, the building was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1983 as an excellent representative of only a handful of intact early twentieth century public school buildings in Norfolk.

With the establishment of the conservation district, a significant number of property owners returned to the neighborhood in the 1980s and 1990s, restoring many of the historic building to their original appearance. Encompassing both single-family and multiple-family housing, the well-established neighborhood possesses many modest wood frame and brick dwellings, dating from the second quarter of the twentieth century, that were stylistically integrated to stand alongside the more imposing dwelling houses constructed prior to 1910. Today, the community of Lafayette Residence Park appears as it was originally envisioned by the development company that platted the marshy tract at the turn of the twentieth century. It stands as a quiet residential community conveniently located near the city's center.

Citizens of Lafayette Residence Park

A map produced in 1910 by the Office of the City Engineer of Norfolk delineates Lafayette Residence Park as a "High Class White Residential" neighborhood that was thirty percent built-up.³² The original developers of the neighborhood organized their suburb to attract middle and upper income residents. The building requirements, extensive services, attractive landscaping

³² Office of the City Engineer of Norfolk, *Map of the City of Norfolk & Vicinity As Authorized by the City Council, November 10, 1909*, Compiled in the Office of the City Engineer, October 1, 1910.

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and generously sized lots attest to their desire to attract a certain class of people.

Many of earliest residents conformed to this upper-income profile. Among the prominent early residents were Justice of the Peace, John S. Carmine, who lived at 156 Orleans Circle (122-0826-0039), and George M. Compere, who built a grand Shingle Style house at 133 Orleans Circle around 1910 (122-0826-0022). Other early residents living on Orleans Circle included Maurice G. Long, proprietor of a steam laundry business; Eugene M. Isaac, press agent for the Granby Family Theatre; and Elwood F. Moore, an editor of a local newspaper, *The Weekly Gazette*. As the neighborhood grew, however, the cultural and professional make-up of the residents became more diverse. By the early 1920s, the citizens of Lafayette Residence Park included a mixture of upper and upper-middle income families. The occupations of these residents indicated that the neighborhood was home to a preponderance of business managers, salesmen, proprietors, and professionals.

The federal census of 1920 reveals that the majority of the families living in Lafayette Residence Park were native Virginians, or had moved from nearby states such as North Carolina, Kentucky, and Maryland. Household size ranged from two to nine persons. Many of the larger households included several boarders, an outgrowth of the World War I housing demand. By this period, the residents of Lafayette Residence Park were solidly middle class, employed in such skilled positions as accountant, machinist, electrician, teacher and salesman. Several residents owned their own businesses. One such entrepreneur was L.R. Bennett who owned and operated the Bennett Medicine Company at 20 Orleans Circle in 1923. In 1928, W.P. Mason, president and treasurer of the Multistamp Company, Inc. was living at 115 Dupont Circle; and E.K. Wilson, owner of a plumbing business, lived at 1328 Lafayette Boulevard.³³

In the 1930s Lafayette's population remained stable. At the outset of the Second World War, Norfolk saw an influx of military personnel and civilian laborers that created a demand for housing. Many homeowners began renting out rooms in their houses, and single-family dwellings were converted to use as boarding houses. In Lafayette, however, the majority of the houses remained single-family dwellings, although boarders and renters became more common.

³³ Hill Directory Company, *Hill's City Directory of Norfolk*, 1928.

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During the 1950s and 1960s, with the growth of Norfolk's suburbs and the decline of the city center, many middle-class inner-city residents began to move out to the outlying suburbs. Lafayette, by this time, was located near the center of Norfolk, and consequently began to lose some of its middle-class residents. As people moved out, the area became more transient and property values began to fall. Working-class residents, both renters and owners, took the place of the middle-class, changing the neighborhood's makeup.

Following the initiation of urban renewal in Norfolk, interest in revitalizing the city's close-in neighborhoods blossomed. An influx of funds and local interest in the neighborhood spurred resurgence in the community. Professional middle-class residents began to move back to the area, buying and restoring houses. By 1990, the neighborhood consisted of a mostly professional and partly working-class population with a varied ethnic and age makeup.³⁴

³⁴ April Butler, "Winona, Lafayette Owe Strong Ties to Common Heritage," *Virginian-Pilot/Ledger-Dispatch*, September 22, 1990, p. D2.

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10. Geographical Data

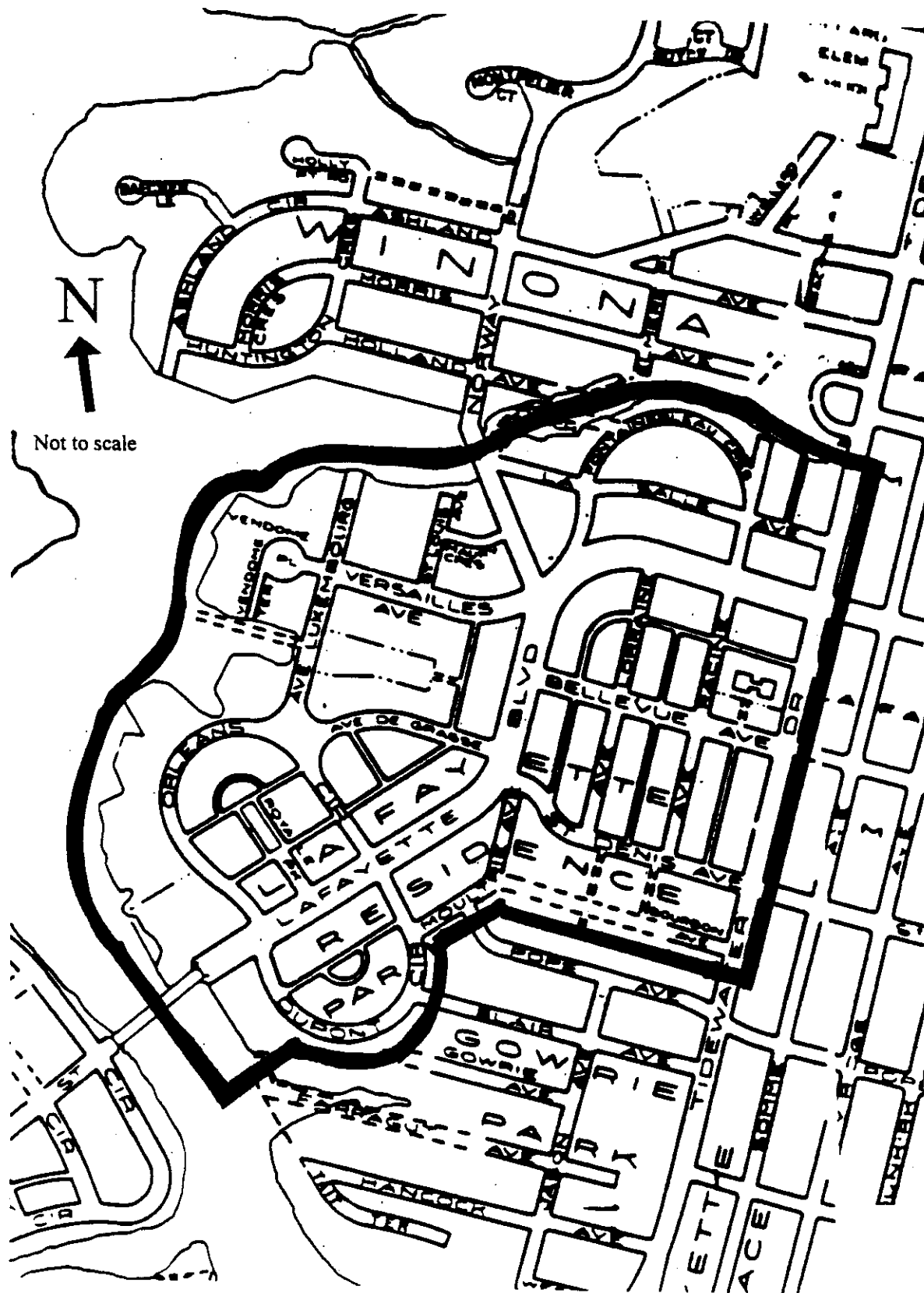
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	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
7	<u>1 18 /</u>	<u>3/8/7/2/6/8/</u>	<u>4/0/8/1/5/2/0/</u>	8	<u>1 18 /</u>	<u>3/8/7/2/2/0/</u>	<u>4/0/8/1/3/8/2/</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
9	<u>1 18 /</u>	<u>3/8/6/9/0/2/</u>	<u>4/0/8/1/4/6/2/</u>	10	<u>1 18 /</u>	<u>3/8/6/8/6/0/</u>	<u>4/0/8/1/3/4/5/</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
11	<u>1 18 /</u>	<u>3/8/6/7/0/0/</u>	<u>4/0/8/1/2/6/0/</u>	12	<u>1 18 /</u>	<u>3/8/6/5/0/5/</u>	<u>4/0/8/1/5/2/0/</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of Lafayette Residence Park follow the outline of the 1902 subdivision plat. Beginning at the 26th Street Bridge across the Lafayette River, the boundary extends north and northeast, following the jagged eastern shoreline of the Lafayette River. Turning eastward, the boundary extends inland along an inlet separating Lafayette from Winona to the north. The line encompasses the resources on the north side of Fontainebleau Crescent and the northern terminus of Avenue Racine. Intersecting with Tidewater Drive, the boundary line makes a sharp turn to the southwest, continuing down the centerline of Tidewater Drive to a point just south of Bourbon Avenue. Moving west from this point along the southern side of Bourbon Avenue, the boundary encloses the east and southeast sides of Moultrie Avenue and Dupont Circle. At a point approximately three quarters of the way around Dupont Circle, the boundary line turns to the southwest to intersect with the eastern shoreline of the Lafayette River. From here, it continues northwestward to the beginning point at the 26th Street Bridge. See attached map.

Boundary Justification

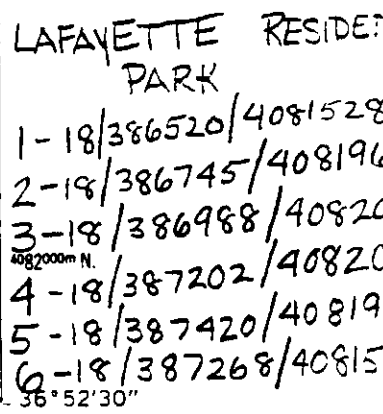
The boundary of the Lafayette Residence Park Historic District follows the outline established by the subdivision plat submitted to the Norfolk County Land Records Office by the Lafayette Residence Park Company in September 1902.






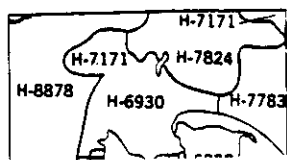
LAFAYETTE RESIDENCE PARK,
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

127 6826

DMA 5757 IV NE-SERIES V834



Heavy-duty Light-duty
Medium-duty Unimproved dirt
 Interstate Route  U. S. Route  State Route



5757 1 NW
(LITTLE CREEK)

